

Landscape scale re-bounded effects of policy on local actors' interactions: an agent based model approach*

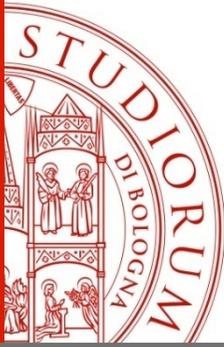
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* Based on "Agricultural Policies, Second Order Effects, and the Development of Voluntary Landscape Protection Efforts: An explorative analysis using an Agent Based Model". Submitted.

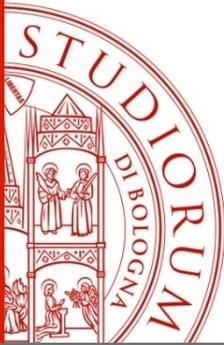
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Alghero 2014



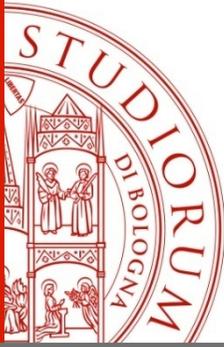
Introduction

- Provision of Ecosystem Services (ES) by rural landscapes
- Policy to protect ES (CAP), logic:
 - ES: externality - based on farmers' costs
- But ES benefits farmers themselves:
 - Provision of ES by farmers is rational
 - Coordination failures
 - Uncertainty about values of ES: novel activities (rural tourism)
- Different policy approach?
 - Conservation policies might create indirect effects: to trigger feedback loops in farmers' choices



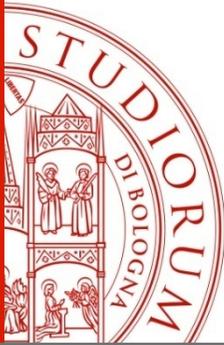
Objectives

- Modelling framework:
 - Agent Based Model
 - Landscape and rural tourism
- Interactions among:
 - farmer decisions
 - landscape structures
 - rural tourists
 - sequencing of agri-environmental payment (AEP)
- Assessment of the conditions for the emergence of voluntary efforts for landscape conservation
- Applied to Ferrara rural landscape

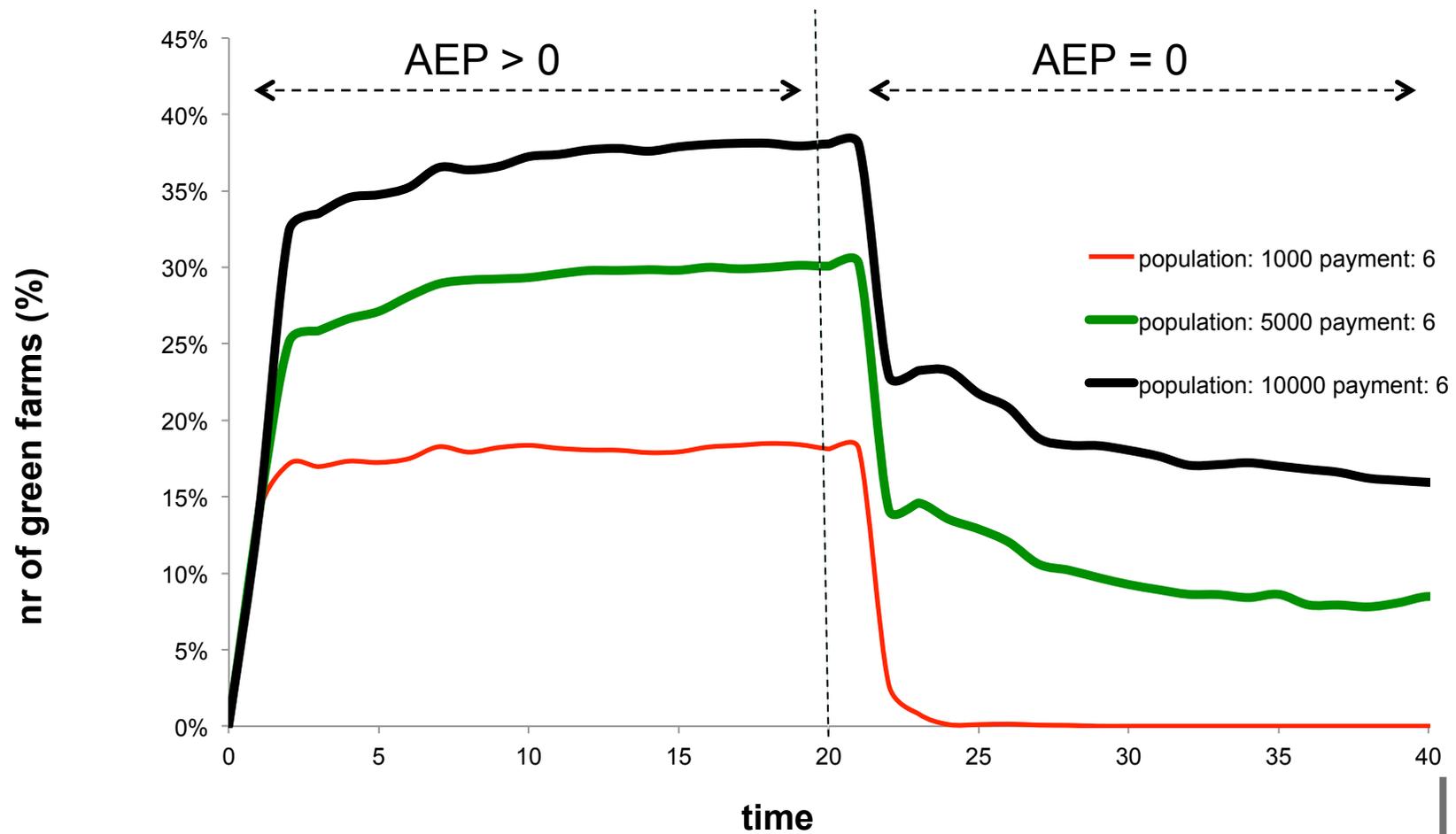


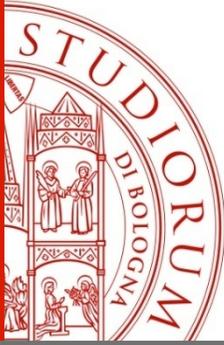
Model specification

- Farmers (Profits maximization):
 - Choice between conventional VS green agriculture (agri-environmental payment)
- Landscape quality:
 - Determined by green agriculture
 - Spillover effects
- Consumers / tourists:
 - Landscape sensitiveness index
 - Attracted by landscape quality
 - Reward farmers
- AEP: $p_t \geq 0 \forall t \leq \tau$
 $p_t = 0 \forall t > \tau$ and $\forall t \leq \bar{T}$

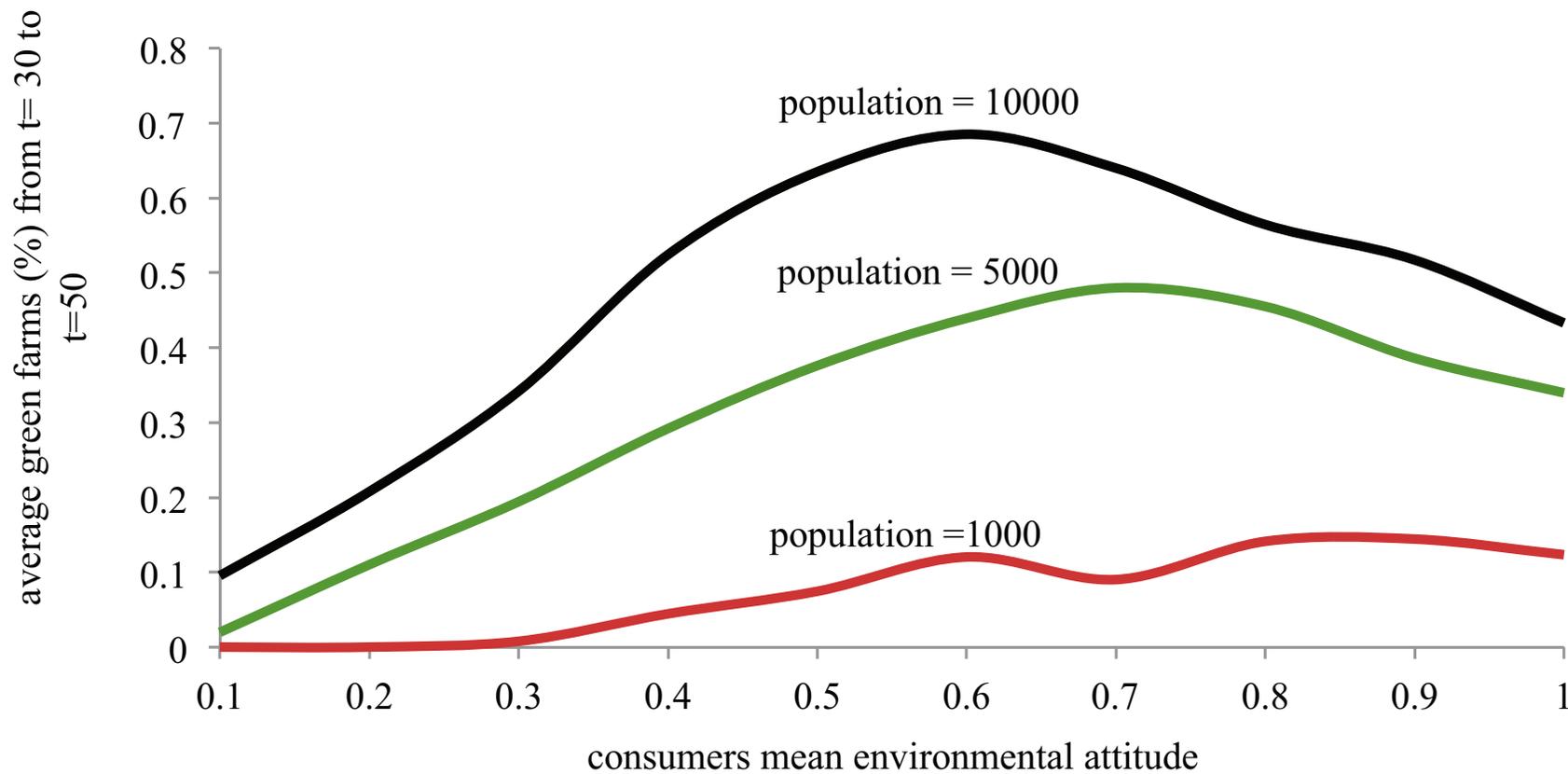


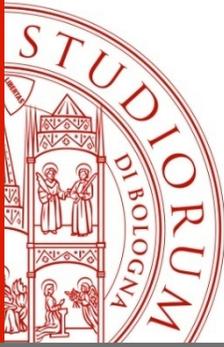
Results (1)





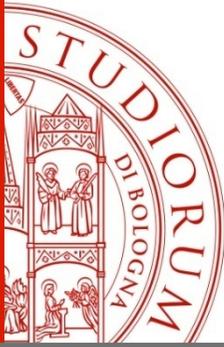
Results (2)





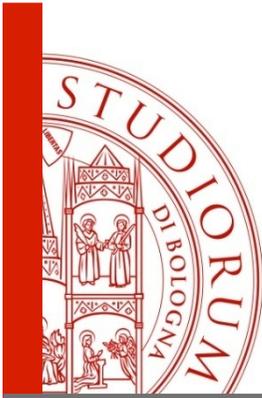
Discussion

- Possible to generate virtuous cycle in landscape management (cost effective)
- Key determinants:
 - Landscape sensitiveness of consumers / tourists
 - Spatial distribution of (low) farming productivity: initial weakness becomes strength
- Caveats:
 - Simplifications
 - Behaviour analysis



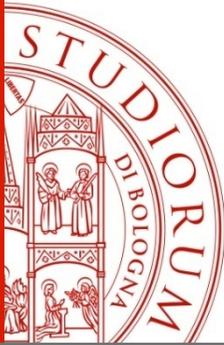
Conclusions

- Conservation policies as a temporary catalyst for the adoption of green technologies, aimed at launching activities that will later be self-sustainable on the market.
- Focus on the coordination of farmers' efforts seem to be crucial
- Consumer-targeted measures should be designed together with payments

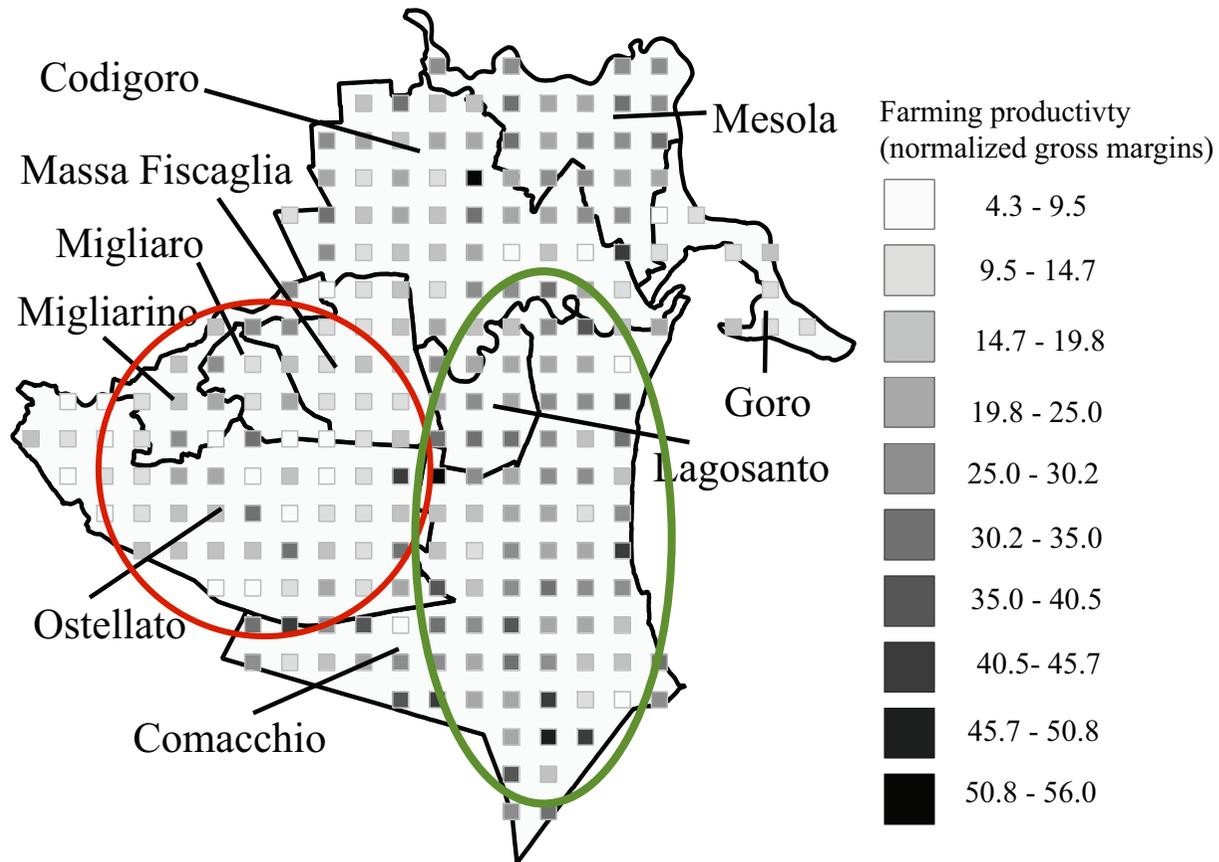


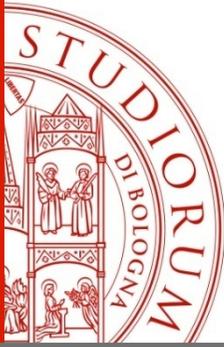
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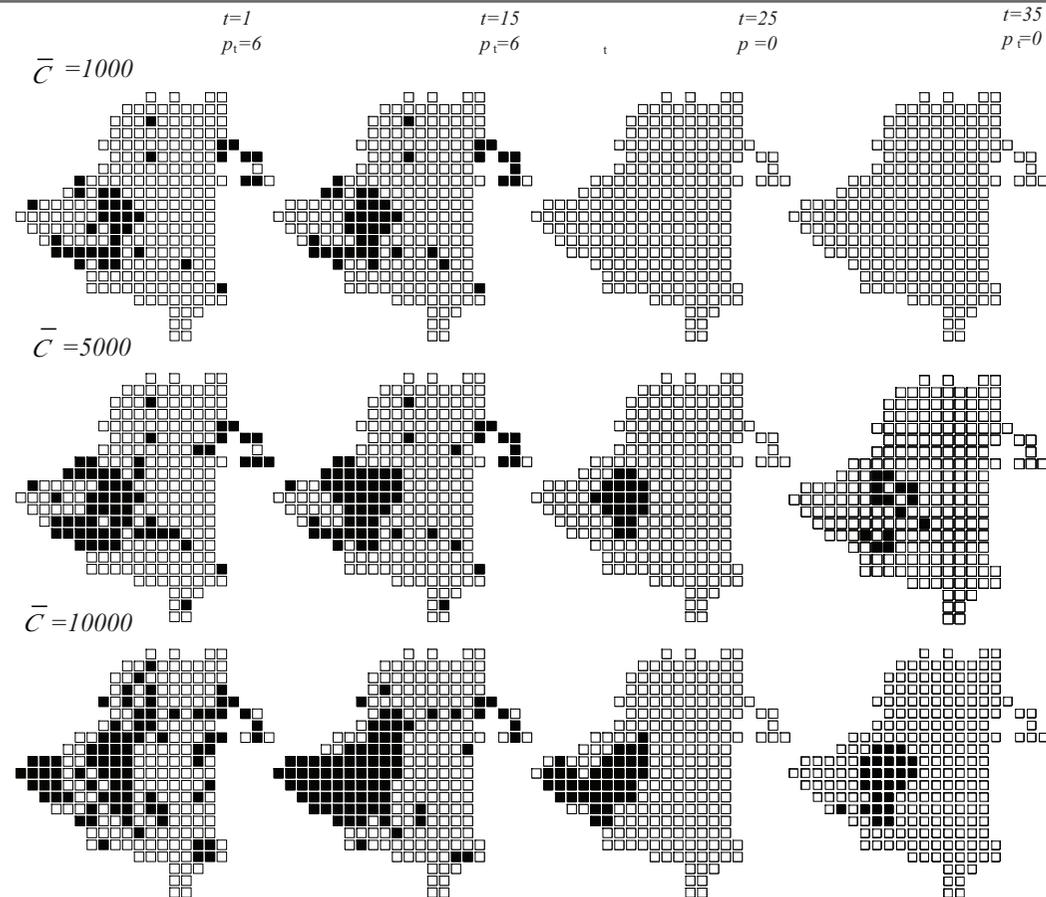


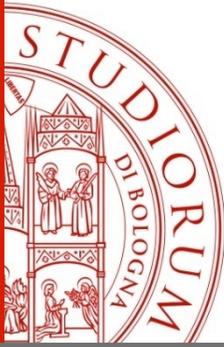
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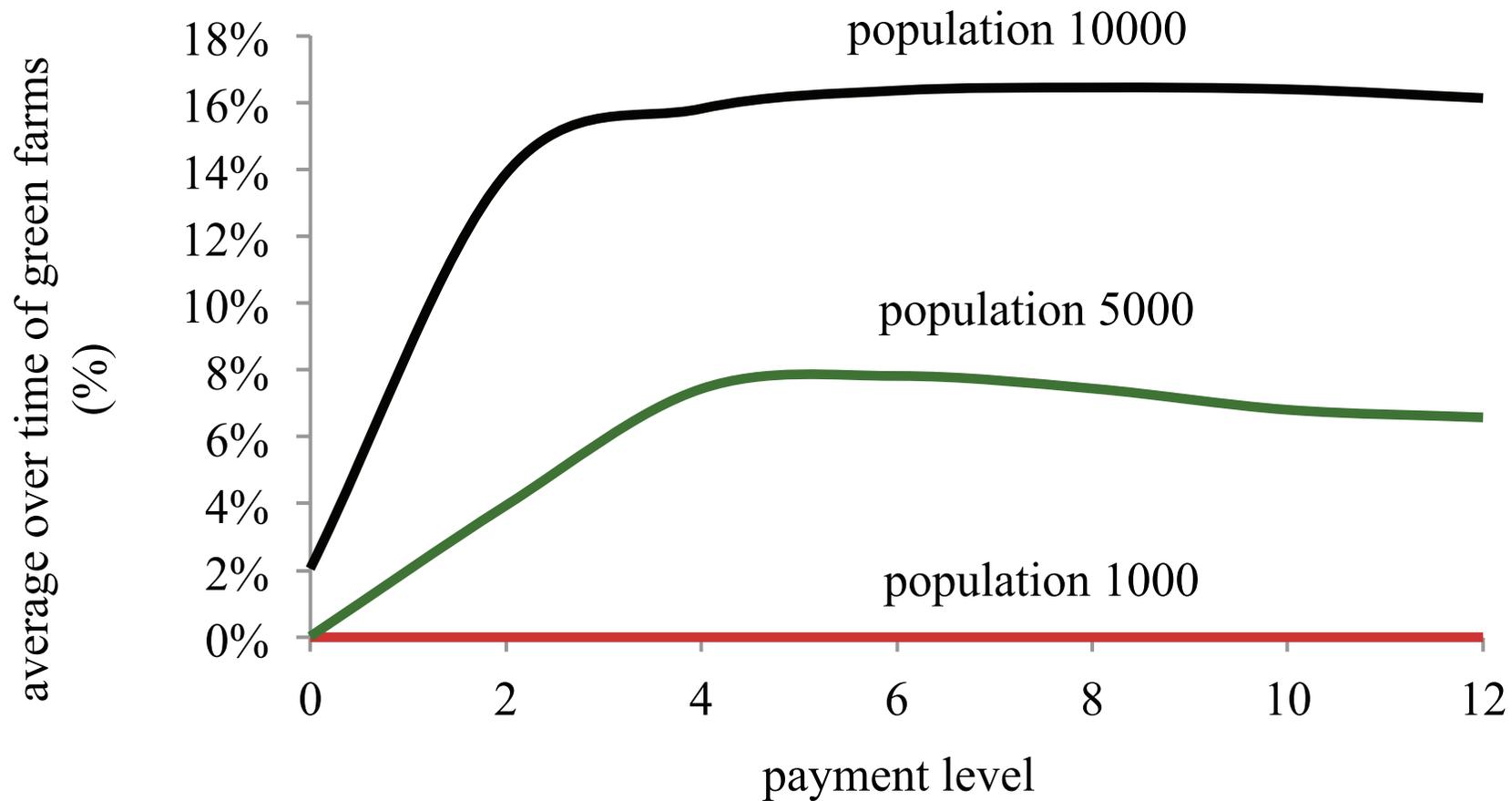


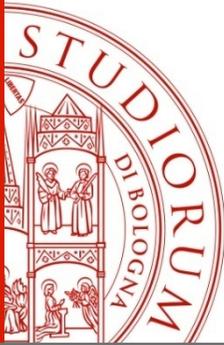
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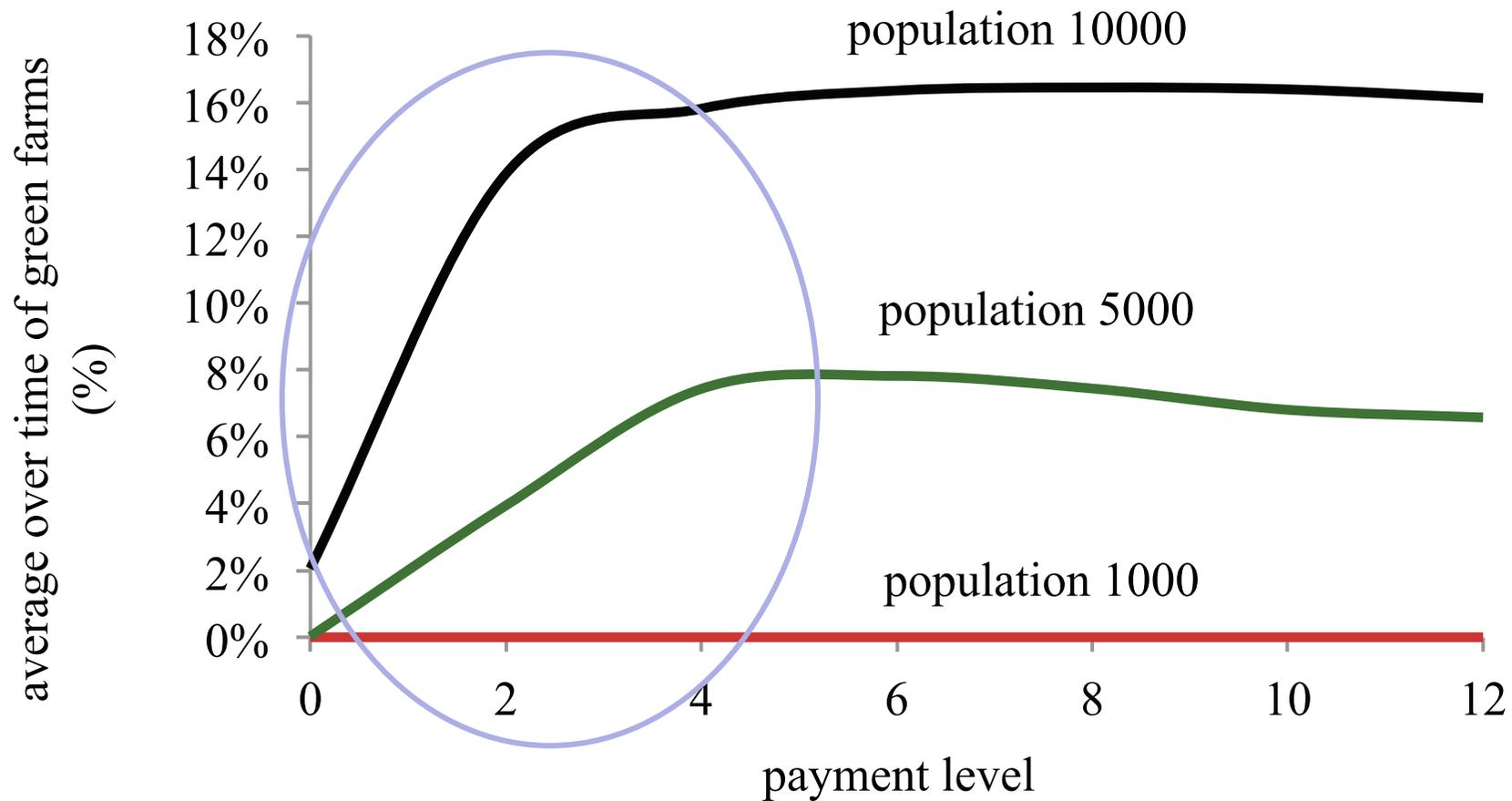


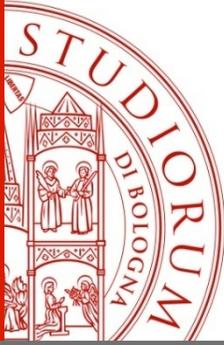
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